On page 18 please replace lines 18-22 with the following:

B2

---A clinical isolate of the *Candida albicans*, was obtained from a patient with vaginal thrush. The identity of the *Candida* species was confirmed with the use of an API® 20C Auxonagram strip (API System S.A., France). The *C. albicans* isolate was designated KEMH5.---

On page 19 please replace lines 3-11 with the following:

B3

---*Candida* cells were ruptured mechanically with the use of a the use of a DYNOMILL™ (WAB, Switzerland). Milling was continued until 99% cell disruption was obtained. The soluble *Candida* cell extracts were collected and dispensed into 50ml centrifuge tubes. The extracts were centrifuged for 12h at 8,517 x g and 4°C to precipitate insoluble cell walls. The supernatants containing the soluble cytoplasmic antigen fraction were recovered and passed through a 0.45µm filter membrane.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 19 and 20 with the following:

B4

---The soluble cytoplasmic antigen fraction was dialysed overnight against 20mM Tris.Cl, pH7.4. An estimate of the quantity of protein in solution was performed using the BIO-RAD® (Bradford) microassay procedure in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. A portion of the cytoplasmic antigen extract was analysed by SDS-PAGE.---

On page 20 please replace lines 10-26 with the following:

B5

---Purification of the enolase antigen was conducted in the same fashion as the soluble *Candida* cytoplasmic antigen except that it was not subjected to Con A-Sepharose chromatography. Instead, following dialysis and filtering through a 0.20µm syringe filter (cellulose acetate), the filtered extracts were applied to a Pharmacia Biotech XK 50/20 chromatography column packed with Pharmacia Biotech Source 15Q quaternary ammonium anion exchanger (Pharmacia LKB, Uppsala, Sweden). The column was equilibrated prior to chromatography with column binding buffer 'A' (20mM bis-Tris, pH 6.5). Anion exchange chromatography of the crude extracts was controlled and recorded using the BIO-RAD® and

ECONO® system (Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA). Bound protein was eluted from the column with a salt gradient of buffer 'B' (1M NaCl in buffer 'A', pH 6.5). The recovered fractionated proteins were analysed by an enzyme activity assay.---

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 20 and 21 with the following:

---The active enzyme enolase hydrolyses D(+)2-phosphoglyceric acid (PGA) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP). The production of PEP can be monitored by spectrophotometry at 240nm. 20µl of protein solution was combined with 1ml of enolase substrate solution (50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 2.7mM magnesium acetate, 1.0mM EDTA, 1.2mM D(+)2-phosphoglyceric acid) in a quartz cuvette and the change of absorbance recorded at 1min intervals. The specific activity was defined as the conversion of 1µmol of PGA to PEP per mm per mg protein. An estimate of the quantity of protein in solution was performed using the BIO-RAD® (Bradford) microassay procedure.---

B6

On page 21 please replace lines 2-16 with the following:

---Eluate fractions containing enolase activity were selected and dialysed for 12h at 25°C in hpH_2O. The dialysed fractions were recovered and filtered through a 0.20µm syringe filter. The filtrate was concentrated ten-fold by evaporation under vacuum for 5h. The concentrated samples were dialysed with binding buffer 'A' (10mM sodium acetate, pH 4.7) immediately prior to application to a Pharmacia Biotech Mono S HR10/10 chromatography column packed with methyl sulphonate cation exchanger (Pharmacia LKB, Uppsala, Sweden). Cation exchange chromatography performed using the BIO-RAD® Biologic system. Bound protein fractions were eluted from the column with a salt gradient of buffer 'B' (1M NaCl in buffer 'A', pH 4.7). Fractions containing enolase activity were identified by the enzyme activity assay described above.---

B7

At the end of the specification, after the claims, please insert the page titled "ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE."

---The present invention relates to a method and a means of diagnosing *Candida* infection. In particular, the present invention relates to a method of diagnosing *Candida*

NE NO LOCACATION

B8

Abstract